



ALEXANDRIA.
TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 10.

An article in another column enumerates some of the violations of the Constitution by the leaders of the Radical party since they have had the legislative, and, in many instances, executive control of the country. But the half is not told. The enumeration of outrages upon the Constitution, upon civil liberty, and upon law, could be lengthened to a volume.—The very fundamental principle of a free republican government is now openly disregarded—that there shall be no taxation without representation, in some shape or form. Where is the representation of the Southern States in either House of Congress? The violation of the Constitution in the case of the Senate is mentioned in the article referred to. Here is the axe laid to the root of the tree of liberty—a real, thorough radical blow at constitutional government! And then look at the gross, open, shameless, unconstitutional action, also referred to, in the division of the State of Virginia, without the consent of the State, or a vote of the people of the whole State, at the time, or subsequently—a case in which Secession was enforced by the Radical leaders themselves!

Senator Chandler seems anxious for a trouble with England, and goes to Abyssinia to effect his object. He, yesterday, in his speech on his Abyssinia resolution, denounced the course of the British Government in the late war, which, he said, had cost the U. S. two hundred thousand lives and two billions of dollars; the lives, he said, could never be repaid, but every foot of land owned by that Power on this continent was responsible for the debt, and the day would come when it would be taken to pay that obligation. Senator Sumner endeavored to pacify, for the present, the belligerent propensities of his friend, and advised that the matter should be deferred. Mr. Reverdy Johnson deprecated action and speeches looking to war, though he thought Great Britain committed a great wrong in permitting Confederate cruisers to leave her ports during the late war, and in her proclamation of neutrality in 1861. We give the following from Mr. Chandler's speech as a specimen of its tone and spirit:

"He believed messengers were on their way here from Abyssinia to procure ships of war, &c. He believed that flag should be recognized, and he would if a British ship of war chased one of them into a U. S. port, compel her to remain under the guns of a fort until the Abyssinian vessel had twenty-four hours' start. Give Great Britain a dose, not a homeopathic one, of her own medicine. [Laughter.] Let the Abyssinians light up old ocean with the burning ships of Great Britain. The King of Abyssinia enlisted seamen here, he hoped perfect neutrality would be observed. He believed if the resolution passed, that from ten to fifty privateers would be on the seas in one hundred days, and British chronometers would be as cheap in this market as American chronometers were once in Great Britain."

The "Impeachment" falls "unwept, unheeded, and unused." It is evident that the Radical presses themselves are really glad that the "agony is over," and that they are relieved of the burthen. They saw that it was a weight which they could not carry, and that it was dragging the party down. It is a lesson to the ultraists. Will it be taken to heart? The leaders find that they can be fooled and deserted by their own followers, and what has happened once may happen again. They are not "all powerful," as they thought they were. When Tallien took his life in his hands, in the French Convention, he did not know that the same men who had crouched before Robespierre—a majority of that body—would, when a man of boldness and energy sounded the note of resistance, echo the cry, and appal the dictator and his satellites, with the exclamation—"down with the tyrant!" The time may come, here, too, when those who have been whipped and driven in the party traces, by Stevens, Sumner, Wade, and others, wearied with their task masters, will repeat history, and utter, "down with the tyrants."

The "District of Columbia Negro Equality bill," as it is called in Washington, which had previously passed the Senate, yesterday passed the House of Representatives. The National Intelligencer says: "The passage of this bill is the most cowardly act that any body of men could be guilty of. There is hardly one man among those who voted for it who would dare to advocate its enforcement in his own State, or his own district; but simply because they have the power, they have attempted to impose upon the people of the District obnoxious and oppressive laws that they dare not even even advocate at home." Oppressors, tyrants, blusters, and human gas bags, are always cowards!

Edward William Johnston, well known in literary circles, and for many years connected with some of the newspapers in the country as editor and correspondent, and a brother of Gen. Jos. E. Johnston, died yesterday morning, at St. Louis, after a long illness. He was formerly the "U. S. Secretary" of the National Intelligencer and the Richmond Whig.

Mr. Charles Dickens delivered his first readings at New York last night, before an immense audience at Steinway Hall. His selections were from the Christmas Carol and the celebrated trial scene from the Pickwick papers. Mr. Dickens was received with great cordiality and enthusiasm, and his reading was frequently interrupted by applause.

The Honolulu Advertiser of November 4th, publishes an account of the discovery of land, hitherto unknown in the Arctic Ocean.

Mr. Edgar Ames, a prominent citizen of St. Louis, died suddenly yesterday.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette says: "Since the publication of the impeachment testimony facts are being constantly developed, which prove the infamy of some of the leading witnesses who testified before the committee; Detective Baker swore that Mrs. Cobb told him she gave Col. Robert Johnson a pair of kid gloves with a \$500 bill in each. A prominent Radical Senator says Baker told him at the time that Mrs. Cobb declared she had given the gloves to Secretary Browning, of the Interior Department, and he is ready to verify this statement under oath whenever Baker is arrested and tried for perjury."

The Conservative Convention meets in Richmond to-morrow. A large number of delegates will be in attendance. We learn that several of the Delegates appointed from this place will be present. The sessions of the Convention, it is probable, will not be protracted. There appears to be entire harmony, unity, and good feeling among the Conservatives. They have but one object—the future peace, happiness and prosperity of the Commonwealth.

Gen. Hancock is already reaping his reward—the only reward a soldier should desire, in the confidence and respect of the people of New Orleans, for what he has already done to restore peace and good feeling in their city. He was recognized at the opera on Saturday night, and greeted with enthusiastic cheers; the band at the same time struck up "Hail Columbia."

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says that "Hawthorne will, henceforth, be a nonentity in the Radical ranks in Virginia. Oh! no!"

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

The New York Express says: "The severe losses of the merchants in the grocery trade during the past two years have compelled many of them to succumb within a short time past, especially those engaged in the importation of the products of the East and West Indies and Brazil. It is but recently that we noticed the failure of R. S. Taylor, H. W. Hubbard, J. K. Clark & Co., Westray, Gibbs & Hardestad. We add to this list Bentley & Burton, and Goodridge & Walker. Among the above will be noticed some of our oldest and most respected merchants, who have weathered through many severe storms in the commercial world."

President Johnson yesterday transmitted to the Senate the correspondence in possession of the departments concerning the late proposed filibustering expedition to Mexico to avenge the death of Maximilian. Nothing of importance is elicited, except that Baltimore was the headquarters of the movement.

It is stated in New York, that there has been no consolidation of the Express Companies, but that they have ended the war by consenting to mutual and amicable arrangements for interchange of freight and packages as common carriers, and an approximate uniformity of charges for doing business.

Advices from St. Thomas of the 18th ult. state that Admiral Palmer and the Danish commissioners were to meet the Governor next day to complete arrangements for the transfer of the island to the U. S. The people were pleased, but the merchants were not enamored with the idea of an American tariff.

The Hudson river is closed with ice from Albany to Castleton. There is a heavy ice gorge at Catskill. The steamer C. Vanderbilt is blocked up by the ice at Castleton, with two tugboats hard at work, but unable to move her.

Two or three hundred army officers were sent into the Senate yesterday for confirmation—many of them for promotion—and all of the lower grades. Several nominations of minor civil officers, principally for positions at the South, were also sent to the Senate.

In the Louisiana Convention on Saturday a colored man controverted the incendiary opinion of another brother, and said that his talk of a war of races North and South was all a humbug, and done for political purposes.

Attorney General Stanberry, in response to a resolution of the Senate, says that he has appointed but one person as Assistant District Attorney that had previously been rejected by the Senate.

Spencer, who was arrested at Newark, New Jersey, a few weeks since, charged with counterfeiting legal-tender notes, is pronounced not to be the author of the fraudulent notes, and has been discharged.

The Radical candidate for Mayor of Boston has been defeated, and a Democratic Mayor elected; at Newburyport. Even Massachusetts appears to be getting sick of Radicalism.

At the election last night for officers of the Philadelphia Union League, a ticket favorable to Gen. Grant's nomination as the Radical candidate for President, was chosen.

Gen. Hancock yesterday issued an order reinstating some of the State officers recently removed by his predecessor as "impediments to reconstruction."

In case of the ratification of the St. Thomas treaty, there is every prospect of a grand rush of office seekers for the Governorship of the new possession.

In the Georgia Convention an attempt at organization was made yesterday, but after much wrangling and no little confusion, the Convention adjourned until to-day.

Ex-Senator Foster, of Connecticut, is talked of as Minister to Austria. Gen. McClelland, of Illinois, has been tendered the mission to Mexico.

The National Radical Executive Committee assembled at Washington to-morrow, to fix the place and time of holding the next National Convention.

Judge Theaker, Commissioner of Patents, has been requested by the President to resign, but declines doing so, and awaits removal.

To-day a convention of persons interested in the manufacture of whiskey, assembled at Washington.

At Philadelphia yesterday three boys were drowned by the breaking of the ice on a skating pond.

At the parade of the Maryland National Guard (militia) in Baltimore, in October last, the Governor of the State was grossly insulted by a portion of the 6th and 8th regiments. A court-martial has had the matter before them, and made the following finding in the case:

"For gross violation of military discipline and insubordination conduct the 6th and 8th regiments, second brigade, first division Maryland National Guard, are hereby publicly reprimanded. The officers of companies D, E and G, 8th regiment Maryland National Guard, are hereby dishonorably dismissed the service. The enlisted men of said companies are hereby dishonorably discharged the service."

Violations of the Constitution.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

The Constitution, article I, section 3, says: "The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof," &c.

The Radical party, in most obvious violation of this clear provision, this imperative "shall," positively and persistently refuses to allow Senators from ten of the States of the Union to enter and take their seats in the Senate Chamber.

Again, article III, section 2, "The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury."

At the foot of this just, wise and beneficent provision of the Constitution, the humane guard of the innocent, the very bulwark of individual liberty, what a flood of violations of it rush upon the mind! The time comes back when citizens were hunted down at midnight, like assassins and outlaws, dragged from their families and homes by hired ruffians who lived by blood-money, and thrown into loathsome prison-houses, without knowing what crimes they had committed or of what they stood charged, to go through, not a trial by jury, as ordained for them by the laws of the land, but the force of a trial by a sort of irresponsible and illegal "commission," organized not to try but to convict.

Article III, section 3, "No attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attained."

Bearing this plain and imperative provision in mind, recur to your leisure to the reckless and lawless confiscations which have already taken place in various parts of the Southern States; and remember, further, the sweeping scheme of confiscation contemplated and advocated by Thaddeus Stevens and other influential leaders of the Radical party.

Article IV, section 3, "No new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State."

On this point it is not necessary to do more than simply refer to the territory known as the "State" of West Virginia, carved out of the State of Virginia, to promote the rebellious schemes of Radicalism, in impudent defiance of the Constitution, which expressly declares that such a thing shall not be done.

Article I of the amendments: "Congress shall make no law... abridging the freedom of speech or of the press," &c.

If a Radical Congress has not made laws abridging the freedom of speech and of the press, the Radical party has made precedents, and might as well, reckless, turbulent, incendiary followers, that in these matters they are a law to themselves. No one can forget, as no one can enumerate, the many occasions when they have silenced and driven from the stand, if not driven into a dunce, public speakers who could not as honest men acquiesce in the dogmatic Radical doctrines and policy, and did not share, but contended and excoriated the prevailing fanaticism of the times.

And turning to the press, who has forgotten the suppression of newspapers in all parts of the country?

Article II, of the amendment: "A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

How many "well regulated militia" are now to be found in ten of the Southern States, though the Constitution declares that such militia is "necessary to the security of a free State," and provides "that the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed?" How many of the Southern white people possess arms, or are allowed to possess them?

Articles III, IV, V, and VI, of the amendments have all been repeatedly and flagrantly violated. Soldiers have been "quartered" in many houses contrary to the third article; "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures," has been "violated," contrary to the fourth article; hundreds of persons have been "held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime," without "a presentment or indictment of a grand jury," who were not "in the land or naval forces," and thousands have been "deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law," in violation of the fifth article. The sixth article, which declares it to be the "right" of every accused person to a "speedy and public trial by an impartial jury," and "to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation against him," has been treated with contempt and derision over and over again—violated and defied.

Thus we find almost every article of our great, governing law, the Constitution, has been shamefully violated and outraged.

Virginia Convention.

The Convention was yesterday visited by Governors Pierpont, and Smythe, of New Hampshire. Both addressed the Convention, hoping that a good and wise constitution would be framed which would make the State happy and prosperous. Gov. Smythe urged that the members bear with the prejudices of men, and with each other, and thought that when the passions of the present have cooled all will be well. A vote of thanks to these gentlemen was adopted.

The Convention went into the consideration of the committee's report of eight dollars per diem for members. Amendments putting it at six and seven dollars were defeated by decided majorities, but after discussion, the eight dollar per diem was left out in the ordinance; which was ordered to be engrossed.

A resolution was offered to appoint a committee to inquire what cases of injustice have occurred in the administration of the civil courts since June 1, 1865, and report the best means of remedying the evils now existing in the civil government. It was opposed by Hunnicutt, Snead, and other prominent Radicals, and laid on the table.

Hunnicutt offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the discharge of persons for voting the Radical ticket at the late election, and report some means for relieving the parties thus discharged. An amendment was offered to this, empowering the Legislature to make it a misdemeanor to discharge a person for voting as he chooses.

Another amendment was offered to incorporate in the constitution an article disfranchising any person who discharges an employee on account of his vote. After some discussion, the whole matter was laid on the table.

RAILROAD FROM WASHINGTON TO CINCINNATI.—Mr. Eggleston introduced a bill in the House to-day (which was referred to the Committee on Commerce) to charter the Washington and Cincinnati National Railroad Company.

The bill makes A. R. Shepherd, Richard McAllister, Thomas McMonitt, William H. Lamont, C. C. Willard, P. O. Watson, Moses Kelly, of Washington; Esau Pickwell, John L. Kidwell, H. H. Dodge, of Georgetown; John M. Bots, J. C. Underwood, Brenham Wood, William R. Smith, John Clements, P. H. Pierpont, of the State of Virginia; John Holt, James W. Hoge, B. H. Smith, Homer J. Holt, of West Virginia; Samuel McConnell, E. B. Green, John O. Terry, Thos. Dugan, John Peters, Benjamin Taylor, John Campbell, Hueb Means, Charles Fox, Miles Greenwood, and Peter Hayden, of the State of the State of Ohio, commissioners. The amount of stock is 150,000 shares, at \$50 per share; the road to be laid out beginning at the most convenient point which may be selected at the city of Washington to cross the Potomac river; thence through the State of Virginia to the best point on the Ohio river to cross the same to the city of Cincinnati.—Washington Star.

Congress.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Reverdy Johnson presented a petition from citizens of Washington for an act of incorporation for a company proposing to build a railroad from Washington, through Maryland, to connect with the Northern Central railroad.—Mr. Wilson gave notice that he would on Tuesday introduce a bill to remove political disabilities in two hundred and eighty-four citizens of Alabama, who had aided Reconstruction, recommended by Gens. Pope and Swayne. On motion of Mr. Trumbull, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for full and complete information as to the restoration of all captured and abandoned property, the names of those to whom returned, the evidence upon which it was so returned, whether the parties gave satisfactory proof of loyalty, and by what authority the property was so returned, &c.—Mr. Ramsey introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of the U. S. concluding a treaty with the United Dominion of the British North American Provinces, including provisions that a duty of five per cent. shall be imposed on exports exclusively the productions of each country, from one to the other; the river St. Lawrence to be free to Americans; the U. S. to assume \$2,000,000 of the debt of British Columbia, and the Northwestern Territory to be annexed to the U. S. He said the people of this Northwestern Territory desired to be annexed to the U. S. Mr. Grimes said the resolution looked to another reciprocity treaty, and objected to its consideration, and it accordingly went over. Mr. Chandler called up his resolution declaring neutrality on the part of the U. S. between the contending forces of England and Abyssinia, which, after debate, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, a bill declaring that persons of foreign birth who have been naturalized under the Constitution and laws are thereby absolved from all foreign allegiance, and that the U. S. Government shall afford them the same protection that is accorded to native born citizens, was referred. Mr. Lynch, of Maine, introduced a bill to provide for the redemption of specie payments, which was referred. The bill provides that from the 1st of March, 1867, U. S. notes, when received at the Treasury, be destroyed, and new notes issued, payable in coin, in one year from date, on demand, at the Treasury; that such notes shall be, before their maturity, legal tender for all purposes, including the redemption of National bank notes, except for the payment of import duty and for coin interest on Government bonds; and after maturity, shall be legal tender for all purposes, except by the Government, and that the Secretary of the Treasury may, after specie payment has been commenced, issue notes payable in coin in less than one year, but not less than three months, and may also purchase coin to enable him to redeem bonds, not exceeding fifty millions. A bill to amend the Reconstruction act of March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration, providing that Constitutions in the Southern States may be ratified by a majority of the votes of the registered qualified voters cast at such election, was referred. On motion of Mr. Boutwell, the Judiciary Committee was directed to consider the expediency of so amending the laws as to require members of Constitutional Conventions in the un-reconstructed States to take the oath. The question of referring the President's Message to appropriate committees coming up, it was debated at length, especially that portion relative to an appropriation to fill the treaty stipulation for the purchase of the Territory of Alaska. It met with strong opposition on both sides of the House, and the proposition to refer it to the Committee on Appropriations was disagreed to, and it was finally referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens' resolution authorizing the appointment of a select committee of nine members on Reconstruction was adopted—yeas 112, nays 42. The Senate bill striking the word "white" from all laws and charters of the District of Columbia, so as to make all colored men competent to hold office and to sit on juries, was passed—yeas 106, nays 28. This is the same bill that President Johnson refused to sign after the adjournment of last session. Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, addressed the House in favor of reducing the taxes, and moved to suspend the rules to offer a resolution declaring "that, in the opinion of the House, the amount of revenue annually collected by taxation shall not exceed \$300,000,000, that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill so modifying internal taxation as to reduce the revenue from internal taxes and tariff duties to \$300,000,000, and that the Committee on Appropriations be instructed not to exceed that amount, including interest on the public debt, in the appropriations reported to the House." The rules were not suspended and the House adjourned.

Foreign News.

The mail services between the United States and Great Britain will not be performed exclusively by the Cunard Steamship Company.—The North German Lloyd line, the Bremen, the Hansa, the Deutschland, the Union, and the Hermann have been accepted by the British as well as the American Government, and will carry the British mails every Tuesday from Southampton, and the American mails every Thursday from New York. The steamers of the Inman line will also carry the mails.

A dispatch received from France denies the story that Gen. Garibaldi had again escaped from Caprera.

It is thought that the scheme of an European conference for the settlement of the Roman question will be defeated by the speech of Minister Rouher, which indicates that the French Government has already prejudged the whole case.

At a large meeting held in Dublin on Friday, a powerful speech was made by Mr. Martin, of Kilkenny, which is generally considered to have contained sentiments of a reasonable nature. His arrest is anticipated.

Funeral obsequies in honor of Allen, Gould, and Larkin took place in Limerick on Sunday. The proceedings were quite imposing. Over ten thousand persons were in the procession, which marched through the principal streets of the city.

The navigation of the Scheldt river has been closed by ice.

ADVANTAGES OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.—The Acting Commissioner of Agriculture in his annual report, speaks of the Southern States as possessing decided natural advantages over the Northern and Western States in their ability to produce every article which may be grown in the higher latitudes, with the almost exclusive advantage of producing cotton, hemp, rice, sugar and other products of the lower temperature zone. Their long coast lines furnish facilities for coastwise and inland navigation to the whole tide-water area, which is endowed with a climate peculiarly adapted to market gardening, and is supplied with forests abounding in valuable timber, and waters teeming with fish and wild fowl. He represents the region between tide-water and the lower slopes of the mountains as producing wheat of a better quality than that of any section north of it; the entire range of farm products in great profusion, and such fruits as apples, cherries and grapes with certainty and success. He pronounces the mountain region as destined to be the great grazing section of North America, and sufficient to furnish abundant pasturage through the year to millions of cattle and sheep.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—A Mass Meeting of colored Workmen was held last night, for the purpose of devising means by which they might secure a fair proportion of employment on the public works, from which they have been generally excluded.

Mr. Loughridge introduced in the House yesterday, a bill (which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands,) donating and setting apart for the use of the public schools in the District of Columbia, 200,000 acres of the public lands of the United States.

There are now confined in the Washington jail 150 prisoners. Of this number there are 98 colored, 15 females and 84 males; and 52 white, 3 of whom are females. The offenses for which they are charged are as follows: murder, 4; assault with intent to kill, 20; assault and battery, 23; rape, 2; burglary, 20; robbery, 5; house stealing, 14; false pretences, 2; tawdry house, adultery, receiving stolen goods, incendiary, and sodomy, 1 each; grand larceny, 27; petit larceny, 90; bastardy, 2; and as witnesses, 5.

Judge Durell, of the U. S. District Court for Louisiana, an appointee of Lincoln, has ordered a jury to be drawn for that court to be composed of blacks and whites indiscriminately.

COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, Dec. 10.—The market continues very active, with larger offerings, and an improved demand. Flour is steady, and prices firmer, especially for high grades. The demand for Wheat is very active, and we note a further advance in prices. Sales of red, on Change, this morning, at 250, 260, 265 and 265 for fair to prime; 265 offered for common white. Corn in request, with sales of 500 bushels old mixed at 115, 118 and 120; 200 bushels old yellow at 113; 200 bushels new white and mixed at 110 and 112; new yellow 110, and white, in the ear, at \$4.50 per bush. Sales of Rye at 140, and Oats in fair request, with sales at 66, 67 and 68. Dressed Hogs very active, and prices firmer, bringing \$8.50 per 100 lbs.

BALTIMORE MARKET, December 9.—Flour, late on Saturday there was a sale of 300 bushels City Mills medium Extra at \$10.50; 100 barrels City Mills Super at \$9.50; 100 barrels choice Virginia Family at \$12.50; also 50 bushels prime Rye Flour at \$8.25 per barrel. The market to-day was firmer for low grades, in sympathy with the advance of 50c on all high grades.

GRAIN.—Wheat.—Only 400 bushels white and 2375 bushels red offered; market firm at Saturday's prices; sales restricted for want of receipts. Corn.—Market active, and prices somewhat higher; included in the sales were 700 bushels, new white at 100.15, as to condition; 2500 bushels good do. at 11.11; prime dry for foreign shipment 120; a cargo do. on private terms, but supposed still higher—600 bushels damp yellow do. at 10.10; 1500 bushels yellow do. and Western mixed yellow at 11.61; 1200 bushels at 11.91. Oats.—4000 bushels sold at 72.74; bulk at 72. Rye.—250 bushels sold at 160 per bushel.

A financial dispatch from New York last night says money is steady at 7 per cent on call. Discounts closed at 7.00. Gold closed firm at 136. Foreign exchange is firm at 93.47. Governments firm, active and advanced. Stocks closed firm, but not quite up to the highest point of the day.

On the 15th instant, the December issue of compound notes will fall due. The Department will redeem them in cash or exchange them for 3 per cent certificates, at the option of the holders. During the last week about \$200,000 of the certificates have been issued at the Sub-treasury in New York.

GOLD.

NEW YORK, December 10.—Gold to-day 136.1.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA—DEC. 10.

ARRIVED.

Schr. Isaac Baker, Pervers, Boston, plaster and laths to B. H. Lambert.
Schr. Corone, Chancery, Norfolk, lumber and shingles to B. P. Bruner.
Schr. Charles Jones, Speedwell, Boston, merchandise to master.
Schr. Transit, Endicott, from Georgetown, with coal for a Northern port, which sprung a leak off Maryland Point, and sunk, has been raised and towed to this city, and is discharging cargo at Agnew's Coal Yard, foot of Wolfe street.

PAINTS, OILS, &c.—The subscriber has just received a full assortment of the following, all of which are offered at the very low prices: English Sheet Gold, English White Lead of best quality, in 12 pound kegs; Putty in tubs, cans, and bladders; English Varnish, Red, dry and ground in oil; Paints for Stencils, White Lead, in 1, 2 and 3 lb cans; 1 case Prussian Blue, in oil; English Patent Drier, in 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 and 14 lb cans; American Vermilion, dry and in oil, in 1, 2 and 3 lb cans; best permanent Chrome Green, 1 case Ultramarine Blue, Sand Paper, assorted; Emory Paper, 1 case Rose Pink, best English; Silver Sand of best quality, Roman Cement, Calced Paint, English Boiled Oil, Raw Linseed Oil, Kerosene Oil, Natural Lubricating Oil, Window Glass, assorted sizes; Lewis' Pure Lead, French Zinc, in oil; American do., Bath Bricks, Blue Pot, Spirits Turpentine, Varnish, Stencil Brushes, Paint Brushes, Extract Logwood, Prince's Metallic Paint.
dec 10
Nos 39 and 220, King street.

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE CITIZENS OF ALEXANDRIA, GENERALLY.—This is to inform you that in consequence of the great pressure upon me for the "LUCAS CRACKER," I have set apart THURSDAY, the 12th instant, for your accommodation.—Whatever you may have to bake send on that day—no charge.
Messrs LUCAS & CONNELL will be employed all this week, save Thursday, upon the celebrated FARINA CRACKER.
Next week will be devoted entirely to CAKE BAKING, and I should fail in making as fine a display as has just received from New York, if I were to neglect it. The "Lucas Cracker." I would here remark that Mr. H. MILLER, of Hesse Darmstadt, and J. FAUSNER, of Richmond, Va., have taken charge of my bread department.
dec 10—11
CHAS. L. ADAMS.

WAREHOUSE FOR RENT.—Two large and commodious Warehouses, on Union street, near King—one adjacent to the old Custom House, and the other opposite corner of Dock street. Good stands for any business; the one first named well adapted for manufacturing purposes. Rent moderate.
dec 10—11
R. JOHNSTON.

NOTICE.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the ALEXANDRIA AND MARYLAND FERRY COMPANY, will be held in the room of the Corn Exchange, on FRIDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

The stockholders are urged to be present, as business of importance will be laid before them. By order of the Directors:
dec 10—11
E. S. LEADBEATER, Secy.

100,000 CYPRESS SHINGLES, JUST ARRIVED per schr. Corinne, and for sale by
dec 10—11
B. F. BRUNER.

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY GOODS.—At No. 80 KING STREET, ALEXANDRIA. The ST. EVANS has just received from New York a large and elegant stock of Fall & Winter MILLINERY GOODS, comprising all the leading Parisian and New York styles.

BONNETS, HATS, &c., for Ladies' and Children's wear, together with a large assortment of RIBBONS and TRIMMINGS, selected with great care.
dec 10—11
WANTED TO RENT, a respectable Dwelling House, in a good location, from the 1st of January. Inquire of W. A. SMOOT & CO., No. 3, King st.
nov 19—

WANTED—A second-hand TWO HORSE WAGON—iron axles
nov 18
GWYN, BECKHAM & CO.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT. BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA. LAND AND CITY LOTS AT PRIVATE SALE.

The estate called WARWICK, four miles from Washington city, and two from Alexandria, on the railroad as it turns like between the two cities.

The property will be sold in three parts, viz: FIFTY-SIX ACRES, with BRICK DWELLING, containing 11 rooms, and outbuildings. On this land are, an orchard, in full bearing; a market garden, grapes, shrubbery, forest and ornamental trees, and a never failing well of excellent water. The junction station of the Washington and Alexandria, and the Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad, is within a few minutes' walk. The scenery and view are of unsurpassed beauty and the surroundings unexceptionable.

2. THIRTY-EIGHT ACRES of fine meadow land, about fifty yards from the junction, and 100 from the Canal—separated from No. 1 by the Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad. This is excellent land for grain and hay, and for market gardening.

3. TWENTY-FIVE ACRES on the old Leesburg road, about midway between the Theological Seminary and Alexandria. The view from this situation is beautiful and extensive, and the neighborhood very agreeable.

The above property will be shown by the amply residing at Warwick.

Also, the following lots in Alexandria: ONE ACRE, adjoining the Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad, bounded by Pendleton, Fairfax and Water streets.

ONE ACRE, on the south side of Madison street, extending from Fairfax to Royal st.

ONE ACRE, on the south side of Montgomery street, a few yards from the Canal Basin, and extending from Washington to St. Asaph street. A portion of this lot is occupied by the Washington and Alexandria Railroad.

A lot on the south side of Queen street, between Patrick and Alfred streets, about 20 feet front, and 100 deep, to a 15 feet alley, with two 1/2 acre tenements thereon.

A lot, at the northeast corner of Alfred and Wythe streets.

A lot, on the west side of Columbus st., between Wythe and Madison streets.

TERMS:—One half to be paid in cash, and the residue